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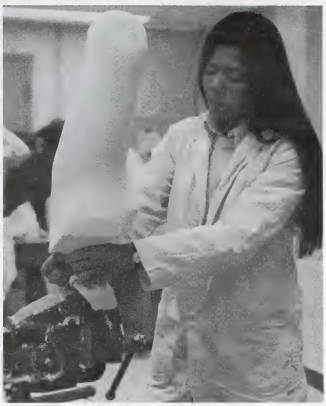

BARBARA YANG: *Orthotics-Prosthetics*

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women at george brown

In a year when other schools and colleges have successfully launched special Courses for Women, George Brown College has resisted the impulse.

Vice-President of Academics Gordon Armstrong explains why. 'Why differentiate?' he asks. 'Why shouldn't women do whatever they want? We've had women truckdrivers and men in fashion technology, for that matter. Our aim is to disregard the sex of the individual and, as our motto goes, offer education for employment.'

Most female students at George Brown are still seeking this employment in traditional female fields – Applied Arts, Fashion Technology, Nursing and Business and Commerce.

A small but growing number, however, are enrolled in programs leading to careers in what have been strictly male-dominated areas. Orthotics-Prosthetics, Mechanical Drafting, Electronics, Hotel Management, Offset Printing, Cabinet Making, Watchmaking . . . the list grows each year.

It's too early to tell yet if these women represent the vanguard of total career accessibility and equality for women, but those interviewed by Mosaic all expressed the same desire for a satisfying career – usually one in which they would be working with their hands – regardless of public opinion.

Most had decided on this career after five or 10 years of raising a family, working in another field which had become boring, or even travelling the university route only to find they wanted and needed specific skills.

Their drive and determination to achieve is consistently high, whether the goal is being hired as a radio service technician or setting up a small furniture re-upholstery shop.

Most expressed their original doubts at even being accepted in the program once they'd applied. They're happy to be here and the College instructors, it seems, are happy to have them. The consensus is that rather than cause distraction in a male-dominated class, women tend to boost morale and arouse a healthy sense of competitiveness for producing top-quality work.

'The type of woman we get in Electronics has a mind of her own,' says instructor Ray Dodds. 'We only get the odd one every year or so, but this type of woman knows what she's after. She has the desire to begin with, so she invariably does well.'

'Guys in a class don't want a woman to get too far ahead,' says Graphic Arts instructor Jim Burrell, 'so they work harder'. He adds that having Manpower student Jean Gregor in the 40-week offset printing course has 'maybe smartened a few of them up'.

'Jean's doing famously,' agrees another of her instructors, Chris Sullivan. 'She's earned the respect of the class. They accept her as one of the guys but, no doubt about it, the language has toned down.'

Jean, who has three daughters in their teens, comes from a family of printers. A journeywoman book binder for the past five years, she first became personally involved in printing by agreeing to fill in for someone for six weeks at the printing plant where her husband works.

'I went for six weeks and stayed five years,' she laughs. 'But the work wasn't challenging enough. I've always wanted to get into offset printing. I like machines . . .I like getting a little dirty if it's honest dirt.'

Jean maintains she's not a 'libber'. 'But I do believe in equal pay for equal work. I like to be different . I like to be my own self. People ask me 'how does your husband like you with your hands dirty?' but that's got nothing to do with it. I'm not at work to look pretty. I'm not paid for that. I'm just there to do a job. I can be feminine at home if I want.'

Doing a job for Jean will mean running and inking presses, typesetting, camera work, bindery work, letterpress.

Employers in Ontario, though, have generally been reluctant to hire women in the printing industry.

In this regard, 'Canada is more conservative today than England was in the 1930's' says Chris Sullivan. 'In England and Europe in particular, a lot more women are employed in the printing industry. A lot even operate their own printing plants.'

There's only one woman in George Brown's three-year printing technician program – Janet Buffett. 'I'm amazed there's not more girls in graphic arts,' says instructor John King. 'If anything, they're more precise, more exact in their movements. This can be quite an asset, especially in camera work and photo composition.'

Echoing these statements, though in a totally different field, is George Jason, instructor in mechanical drawing in George Brown's Engineering Division. 'There are all types of drafting jobs that girls can do better than boys,' he says. 'Technical illustrations, for instance. Girls have more patience.

'I'd like to see more women in the program. In North America there are still certain occupations for men and certain occupations for women. In Europe it's quite different. Women are involved in almost every field of engineering.'

Perhaps it's not surprising then that the only woman in the one-year General Drafting program is Inger Kristensen who came to Canada from Denmark a few years ago.

Inger worked in interior decorating for 10 years until she found herself in a rut. Now she's hoping to work for a drafting company, drawing up plans for architects, engineers, builders.

'We've always had one or two girls in General Drafting,' says George Jason, 'and they've always been extremely successful both in school work and in getting good jobs. They collect good salaries, too, and from the big companies.'

So why aren't more women going into Engineering?

INGER KRISTENSEN: *Drafting*

'I think it's the very term "engineering" that scares them off. I think it makes a lot of girls think of nuts and bolts . . .of having to use a hammer.'

If there's one person who doesn't mind using a hammer, it's Judy Jaffe, a bright young woman who completed three years at the New School of Social Research in New York only to find she wanted to work with her hands, not her head.

Judy's one of four women taking the two-year Furniture Arts Technician program at Kensington Campus.

Fitting together the pieces of a maple slat-backed rocking chair, all of her own design, she explained how she had first heard of the course through a friend in the States but 'never thought I'd get in'. She took an eight-month Manpower course in furniture refinishing and repair last year but realized she needed more training, so enrolled in the newly created post-secondary program.

What intrigues her about furniture construction and design?

'It represents a whole new way of thinking . . .of following exact step-by-step processes in sequence. They are good craftsmen here, real perfectionists. They teach you the basics and give you a good base to go on from.'

Working alongside Judy is Judith Gelberger. She too loves working with her hands and would one day like to run her own shop, refinishing antiques, perhaps even designing her own furniture. 'I stayed home for two years,' she says 'but doing housework is so useless.' So she enrolled her two-year-old son in the College's day care centre, enrolled herself in the Furniture Arts program and is now studying upholstery, furniture refinishing and cabinet making.

This is only the second year that women have enrolled in furniture courses at George Brown. And yet there are something to the tune of 1000 jobs opening per year in the furniture industry. It too has always been a man's field.

'Ontario has always had a sufficient influx of skilled male labour,' explains Furniture Refinishing instructor Peter Codd. 'The furniture industry has never had to tap female resources. But now there's a shortage of skilled labour in the furniture industry. They're going to be forced to hire women.'

Bert Shaw, upholstery instructor, isn't so sure. 'Besides,' he jokes, 'this women's lib thing is getting all out of hand. Upholstery isn't a woman's job. It's tough enough for a man. I can't see women competing.' He adds on a more serious note that he doesn't feel the upholstery industry is ready yet to hire women.

Maybe not.

George Brett, Director of Orthotics-Prosthetics at Casa Loma Campus, draws a parallel in the business of making artificial limbs. 'This has historically been a cobbler's type of job, he says, 'hacking away at a piece of wood, making an artificial foot. The person with this type of approach puts up resistance to the idea of young females coming into the field.'

Nevertheless, three young women are enrolled in post-secondary programs this year – Ene Pass and Barbara Yang, both third-year students and Ruth Lorenz, first-year. A husband and wife team both graduated from the program last year.

'It's always been a male-dominated field,' says George Brett, 'but there's no reason it has to be that way. Some of the work does demand some type of manual labour but, equally important, is the need for an artistic eye . . .the ability to get down on paper what you're looking for . . .and then, of course, the ability to develop the necessary manual skills to actually construct the artificial limbs.'

The want and desire to help people is also important.

Ene Pass who hopes to work at a hospital or clinic when she graduates this spring explains that it can also be an emotionally delicate area. 'A lot of female patients don't like a man fitting them for an artificial limb,' she says. 'They prefer a woman.'

BERTHA BIRD . . . *Words aren't always necessary.*

From Hudson Bay to GBC for Nursery Aide course

From the shores of Hudson Bay to the heart of downtown Toronto is a long way to travel for a 16-week course.

Nevertheless, that's how far two Cree Indian women, Bertha Bird and Laura Koostachin, have travelled in order to take George Brown's Nursery Aide Program.

The program is the only one of its kind in Ontario.

Both women come from Winisk, a village so small that it's classified in the atlas as a trading post with no population listed. As the crow flies, Winisk is 360 miles north-west of Moosonee, on the edge of Polar Bear Provincial Park.

Bird and Koostachin are sponsored in the program by the Department of Indian Affairs and plan to return home at the completion of the course to set up a nursery centre.

Eva Biderman, Co-ordinator of Applied Arts' Nursery Aide Program, explains there are a total of 10 Indian women in the course this year. They come from areas as distant as Heron Bay and Walpole Island.

'For the most part, they plan to go back to their home towns or reservations to work in nurseries or day care centres with the Indian People,' she says.

The course, which commenced January 7 at Kensington Campus, offers a combination of classroom academic studies, such as psychology and nutrition, with supervised field practice in day care centres and nursery schools.

All of which represents an entirely new way of life to the students from Northern Ontario. Separating these women from their homes and families is far more than geographical distance. How do you measure the difference between Spadina Avenue and a town which has no roads going in or out?

Language is also a problem. Bird and Koostachin speak English only slightly. Cree is their first language.

Yet as Eva Biderman says, 'When you're working with children, words aren't always necessary. You can communicate with gestures with smiles.'

'Absolutely unique'

Interpreters' course will help establish standards, right wrongs, create a demand

A Greek woman is examined for a tumor. The interpreter misunderstands the doctor's analysis and tells her it's malignant. The woman flees the hospital, convinced she has a fatal illness.

An Italian father with traditional views about family life feels he's justified in slapping his 18-year-old daughter when she comes home late. To his confusion, she calls the police. He finds himself in Family Court facing charges of assault.

A group of Portuguese mothers attend post-natal classes at a clinic. They're told to include apple juice or tomato juice on their infants' diet. One of the women has a small knowledge of English and translates this to the group as tomato ketchup. The babies are naturally sick and the mothers confused.

Situations such as these occur everyday in Toronto to thousands of non-English-speaking people in their search for medical and legal aid.

Many are mild misunderstandings, caused by faulty interpretation. Others can have serious and even tragic results. There are those in the legal field who maintain mistrials might have occurred due to inadequate interpreting.

No recognized standards

'At present there are no recognized standards for interpreters', says Ray Santin, Chairman of George Brown's Language Training Division. Hospitals and courts are usually forced to deal with problems of communicating with immigrants on a hit and miss basis, getting interpreters wherever they can.

To help establish standards and resolve this situation, George Brown College has launched a unique and extremely thorough course called Interpreting for Medical and Legal Services. Prominent people from both the legal and the medical world have been involved in setting up the course and many are involved in teaching it.

The 60-hour extension course commenced January 24 at College Campus with classes held Tuesday and Thursday nights. Applications were so numerous – the course is limited to 40 people – that a second course is planned for September.

Acceptance in the course, however, is not guaranteed to all who apply. Applicants must be fluent in English and one of four other languages – Italian, Greek, Chinese or Portuguese. Although there are no specific educational requirements, each applicant must demonstrate not only his language fluency but his cultural sensitivity before a selection committee composed of four prominent people from the ethnic community involved.

Santin notes that being culturally aware is as important as being bilingual, because without it an interpreter might not know what a person means or might interpret his statements the wrong way.

Developer of the medical interpreting portion of the course is Estelle Reed, teacher with the Citizenship Branch of the Ministry of Community and Social Services, who has been seconded to the College to develop the program.

Extensive medical background

A graduate nurse, she has an extensive background in both medicine and in teaching English as a second language. Of particular note is her work in teaching foreign physicians medical English in preparation for their exams prior to internship in Canada.

'The program we've developed is absolutely unique', she says. 'I don't know of any other of its kind in Canada. A lot of people pose as interpreters. Of course, at present there are no established standards to guage them by.

'Interpreting is something very special. It requires emotional stability, maturity, confidentiality. It requires a certain type of person to translate a fatal diagnosis to a mother about her child. A good dependable interpreter must give solely a word for word translation. He must not fall into the trap of acting as counsellor or social worker interpreting the situation as he sees it.'

Santin adds that the College has received tremendous co-operation from the hospitals and courts in developing the course.

Tuesday evenings for the first 13 weeks of the $55 course, students will study medical areas such as Emergency, Psychiatric Service, Outpatient Department, Basic Anatomy and Physiology, Family and Community Medicine presented to them by medical directors, doctors, nurses, psychiatrists and other hospital personnel.

Thursday nights they'll be divided into language groups studying medical expressions, vocabulary and dialect. A large number of the instructors are from the language department at the University of Toronto.

Second half of the program is in legal interpreting, developed by Andrew Wilson, Co-ordinator of Development in George Brown's Language Training Division.

Same basic structure

The structure is the same as in medical interpreting with the students studying areas such as Organization of the Courts, Operation of the Ontario Judicial System, Offences under the Criminal Code, the Function of Court Officials and so on. These will be presented by practising lawyers, police and various court personnel. Thursday evenings will again be devoted to study of vocabulary and jargon.

Students must take both parts of the course – medical and legal interpreting – to receive the Interpreter's certificate.

'It's a very well-developed course, an ambitious course,' says Ray Santin. 'We're excited about it. Right now there is no real employment field for interpreters. This course should change all that. The interest shown by hospitals and the courts indicates they need and want well-trained people. As we start producing these people, the jobs will be created.'

RICK GRIFFIN . . . *Toronto's first Noise Inspector.*

Halfway through course but already on the job with Noise Control Group

Rick Griffin doesn't graduate from George Brown's new Acoustics program until the spring.

Yet he's already been hired by the City of Toronto's Department of Public Works.

And not just hired. He's already on the job, visiting the site of noise complaints, conducting tests, making reports, and, if necessary (though he hasn't had to do this yet) going to court.

In the meantime, he's also trying to complete the fourth and final semester of the Acoustics course at Teraulay Campus. Program originator and instructor Len Blizzard is making special provisions for Griffin to complete his course work on an informal basis.

Griffin, 21, is the first Noise Inspector hired by Toronto's newly formed Noise Control Group.

'It's a tremendous break for him,' says Blizzard. 'He's in on the ground floor. They're still setting up the office.'

Griffin started work on January 14, the day the Noise Control Group opened its doors for business.

'I don't think the general public knows too much about us yet,' says Rick. 'We only received half a dozen complaints the first week.'

And the nature of these complaints?

'Well, a resident of the Royal York Hotel complained about construction noise outside of regular hours, 6 am to 7 pm . . .several people complained about noisy roof air conditioners . . .that type of thing.'

No real standards have been established yet about what constitutes an acceptable level of noise, which makes the work of the Noise Control Group still rather difficult.

But Griffin says he's certain he chose the right field for employment. 'It's surprising how much I utilize each day of what I studied in the Acoustics course.'

Griffin, while no longer full-time, is one of seven students in George Brown's Acoustics program. The program is unique in Ontario.

CHRISTMAS *at College Campus this year was an international affair. Encouraged by Language Training instructor Bill Gabriel, students depicted Christmas in eight different lands with displays of food, music, costumes and customs. Students in the Yugoslavian room are shown above.*

Media courses set for April

Two new part-time courses in Visual Communications commence at Teraulay Campus in early April.

'Basic Cinematography', a 10-week course, will provide a hands-on approach to the production of various short colour films, some with sound.

'Basic Audio Techniques', also 10 weeks in length, offers instruction in various audio systems and their application to films and slide-sound programs.

Both courses form part of a comprehensive package of seven Visual communications courses, offered by the College, which cover the entire media field.

The part-time program is unique in Canada and is designed to meet the needs of people already in the audiovisual field who wish to master new techniques. Originator of the program is Ivor Lomas, instructor with Audio Visual Services.

CHARLIE CARRINGTON . . . *Working on one of four giant murals, all part of a total learning environment classroom.*

Old College Campus ain't what she used to be – all it took was paint, imagination and hard work

Yards of carpeting, gallons of paint and a healthy dose of imagination have all resulted in a new look for College Campus.

The old building which housed a corset factory in the 1890's now boasts two new student lounges, a colourful entrance foyer, and the first stage of a series of total learning environment classrooms.

The cafeteria has received a new paint job and new furniture and College Campus teachers now find they have their own work rooms. Principal Bob Gwilliam, too, has a bright new office.

College Campus is located at College and Bathurst Streets and houses George Brown's Language Training Division and Academic upgrading programs.

'It's amazing what a little paint does for morale,' says Bursar Al Skoby. 'It changes the whole atmosphere, both for staff and students.'

He adds the eventual scheme is to start from the fourth floor and work down repainting hallways, classrooms, everything that's in need of a facelift. And many parts of the building still are.

'There's never been time before to concentrate on this,' says Skoby. 'There's always been more pressing renovations that had to be done.' He adds the building maintenance staff have been 'working their hearts out', even changing vacation times to get much of the work finished.

Future plans call for a new entrance to the building with double swinging aluminum doors, making easy access both visible and possible. With particular regard to wheelchair students, washrooms have already been renovated and sinks, drinking fountains and telephones lowered.

Up on the fourth floor, Language Training Instructor Charlie Carrington has become a familiar figure. Only paint has replaced language as his medium.

Carrington finished teaching in November in order to devote all his time to planning two total learning environment classrooms. In a sense, it's his farewell present to the College. He retires in March.

In Room 403, which he calls The Learning Room, Carrington has designed four enormous murals. each covering an entire wall. He has completed the first mural which depicts Canadian occupations and has started work on the second. It represents the Canadian home. A cutaway view, it shows the postman at the door and all the different rooms and floors of the house. The third mural will probably depict animals and the fourth, traffic and urban transport.

Furniture will double in The Learning Room as tools for students who are learning new languages.

A table, for instance, painted with electric burners, will help teach kitchen and cooking vocabulary. Cover it with a cloth and candlesticks and a restaurant scene emerges. Set up a wicket for banking operations, or add a cash register and shelves for a supermarket. Basically, it's the 'learn it by doing it' approach to teaching.

Room 404 is already known as The Ontario Room and will include a large painted map of Ontario, Ontario flags, paintings, and general literature and displays on the province.

'Part of the overall plan behind these rooms is to familiarize new Canadians with our culture, our country, our way of life,' says Ray Santin, Chairman of the Language Training Division.

Men desperately needed in child care

Men are desperately needed in child care.

That message comes across loud and clear in talking with the staff of George Brown's Child Care Worker program, Applied Arts Division.

Program co-ordinator Molly Wildfong hammers the point home even farther.

'The situation is really becoming critical. There's an increasing need in working with emotionally disturbed children for people with life experience . . . mature, strong men and women . . . but particularly men.'

The market, it seems, is already glutted with women, mostly young women.

She explains further: 'The term child care is a bit of a misnomer, particularly now when treatment centres are focussing more and more on the treatment of emotionally disturbed adolescents.

'The name child care has always attracted nice young women barely out of the adolescent stage themselves. Obviously they won't be able to cope with a lot of the situations they'll find themselves in.'

Child care work can be exhausting work, both emotionally and physically. Hence the need for people with real life experience. 'Even a trip around Europe can be a help,' says Molly Wildfong. 'Young people are so limited in experience if they come straight from high school.'

Child Care instructor Lerinda Weiler adds that employing agencies such as group homes, psychiatric hospitals, correctional institutions and social agencies are no longer looking kindly on nieve young girls who come to work for them. They're demanding equal staff representation of men and women to the point of hiring males with BA's rather than solely female child care workers.

And it's not really difficult to understand why. Child care workare often responsible on a 24-hour basis for disturbed children who may be living away from home. So part of the child care worker's role is to act as a positive model. If the child only comes in contact with women, then he receives a very one-sided view of life.

First year students in George Brown's two-year Child Care Worker program number 12 male students and 41 female. The difference in the male-female ratio is heightened when you realize the female students were selected from a couple of hundred applicants, whereas virtually all male applicants were accepted because of the desperate need for men in the field. Hence a higher drop-out rate for men – 25 per cent this year as opposed to nine per cent for women.

George Brown's extension program in Child Care, however, is having more success in attracting mature, substantial male students.

'These are men who have been looking for some time for work which has personal meaning,' says Joyce Cornish-Bowden, Chairwomen of the Applied Arts Division. 'We have a law student, a post office worker, a man who has worked in the North with Indian children. They know what they want to do. On the other hand, male high school graduates are rarely counselled by their guidance teachers to go into child care or even day care. It's all a matter of social conditioning.'

Yes, men are needed in daycare too. In countries such as Denmark, it's a natural occurrence. But of the 56 first and second year students in George Brown's Day Care Worker program, not one is male.

Program co-ordinator Marg Kirby stresses the need for men in day care. 'A lot of children in day care centres come from single families. Often there is just the mother with no male model. If a child living with a female single parent has no contact with men on a steady basis, not even in the day care centre, then he or she can grow up to be terrified of men.

'I think little children are very much attracted to men. They do things with them that women don't do . . . a lot more rough and tumble play. They provide a much needed foil to the mothering aspect.'

RADIO STATION CJGB *is not on the air yet, but Electronics students such as Mike Sutton are hopeful it will be by September. The station was relocated this year in Room 1206, Terauley Campus. If you wish to get involved with* CJGB *call Electronics instructor Walter Zessner (555).*

people

GLOBE TROTTERS: Summer is no longer prime time for holidays. Since September, a number of George Brown people have taken their annual vacation. Trips to England have been made by **Lyn Robin**, Payroll, **Malcolm Sykes**, Principal of Kensington Campus, and **Pat Smith**, Secretary to the President. **Shirley Skeete**, Librarian at Casa Loma Campus, took off for a couple of weeks to sunny Trinidad and **Dave Brown**, Transportation, paid a trip home to Newfoundland.

Joyce Cornish-Bowden, Chairwoman of Applied Arts decided last November she needed a few days away from the rat race. Instead of going south, she went north. All the way north, in fact, to Frobisher Bay, up on Baffin Island in the North West Territories. And still just for a few days – she left early on a Thursday morning and returned on the Monday night. She describes the North as a fascinating place with everything built on permafrost. 'But the impact of a place like Frobisher Bay is quite horrifying in a way. The matchbox houses for the native people contrast violently with the high rise apartments and better homes for the government people.'

On a more positive note, she was delighted to find a flourishing continuing education centre, a day care centre for Eskimo and white families and – one of the highlights of her trip – a former George Brown student, **Lisette Horkovec**, senior child care worker at Frobisher Bay's Eskimo Residence, a boarding school for Eskimo young people from the far north. Lisette had taken the extension Child Care Worker program in Applied Arts at George Brown.

CLIVE ADAMSON

JOYCE CORNISH-BOWDEN

From Baffin Island to the Rhine River . . .**Clive Adamson**, Chairman of the Food Technology Division, reports German hospitality to be 'fantastic'. Clive and his wife Brenda spent three weeks in Germany and Yugoslavia last fall. Always the connoisseur, he describes the German wines as the highlight of the trip. For those interested in purchasing a good German wine locally, he highly recommends Guntrum's Dexheimer Doktor, a white Rhine Hesse wine, available from the L.C.B.O. at $4.50 a bottle.

AWARDS AND LAURELS: George Brown is proud to announce that **John Neil**, instructor in the Refrigeration Department of the Architectural Technology Division is a recipient of the John H. Spence Award. He was presented with the award in December by the Refrigeration Service Engineers Society for achieving the highest grade in the certificate examination conducted by the International Society. The Society has 27,000 members in North America.

Barbara Ferrett, Director of Personnel, has the distinction of being made an Honorary Life Member of the Metropolitan Toronto Chapter of the International Personnel Management Association (previously the Public Personnel Association) for outstanding service at the local, national and international levels.

The Graphic Arts Division recently received the type of feedback we all like to get. **William J. Dicker**, President of Financial and Business Communications Ltd. forwarded a copy of the American Express glossy 72-page Europe Book with a note saying, 'The design and development of this brochure can be almost 100 per cent attributed to **Johnny Koo**. This young man was a George Brown student last year. Thought you would be as thrilled as we are!' We are.

Mary Bruno, no stranger to George Brown College, is now secretary to **Phyllis Morley**, Director of the Toronto Western Nursing Campus. Mary's affiliation with George Brown dates back to the days of the Adult Education Centre before it became part of George Brown College. Secretary to the Academic Division at College Campus for four years, she replaces **Faith Clark** at Toronto Western. Other new faces in the clerical department at that campus include **Anna Weil** and **Parvis Habib**, both of whom are recent graduates from George Brown's Business and Commerce Division. They replace **Isobel Galante**, now secretary to the director of George Brown's Day Care Centre, **Elaine Lundahl**, and **Jean Ishmeal** who transferred to College Campus but is now with the CBC.

Mary Ciffin, who worked for over two years with **Anne Hillier** (Annie) in the cafeteria at MacPherson is now back at Kensington Campus working with students in the kitchens. Taking her place at MacPherson is **Hilda Townsend**.

Joanne Zelezinsky, secretary to **Howell Pritchard**, Chairman of the Engineering Technology Division, has left the College in order to care for an adopted baby girl. Howell Pritchard reports that both Joanne and the baby are very happy but that he is not!

Bill Henderson, formerly at Casa Loma Campus, is now at 500 MacPherson assisting College Registrar **Meredith Egan.** He is involved in establishing a Central Admissions Office for post-secondary students, co-ordinating part-time programs and processing applications. Assisting Bill are **Dianne Stokes**, also from Casa Loma; **Ella McCullough** who formerly handled Time Tables at Terauley; **Pauline Walfall** from Admissions and Records at Terauley; and, as of February 11, **Ruth Lackie** who returns to MacPherson after almost a year at Kensington in Admissions and Records. Ruth was previously in the Accounting Department at MacPherson. All of these moves form part of the College's general plan to centralize the formal functions of student registration, strengthen these processes and provide better support to the Campuses.

FASHION NOTES: **Sid Schipper**, Chairman of the Fashion Technology Division at Kensington Campus recently addressed the Canadian Institute of Management on the topic Resistance to Change. **Ken Holmeshaw** has been appointed Assistant Chairman of the Fashion Technology Division, effective January 1.

Coming in for a landing in the Casa Loma Campus Gym

Airplanes in the Casa Loma gym?

That's right. Airplanes.

Championship models too. Swooping round the basketball nets . . . making five to eight minute flights . . .averaging a speed of three miles an hour.

And it's all serious business.

Mike Thomas, Drafting instructor in the Engineering Technology Division at the Casa Loma Campus has represented Canada on five separate occasions as part of the Canadian National Team in the World Championships for Model Airplanes.

Final selection trials for this year's three-man team are being held in early May at Toronto's Moss Park Armouries. Hence the need to practise.

Thomas and a half-dozen other members of the Toronto branch of the Federation Aeronautique International – an international organization governing aeronautics throughout the world – have arranged with Campus Principal Brian Beetles to practise their flying techniques in the gym every Sunday morning at 9 am.

The type of craft they'll be flying falls in the indoor model category – small planes (they have a width span of about 27 inches); extremely lightweight (would you believe about 1/100 of an ounce?) and with a propeller driven by a small elastic band.

The body is generally built of balsa wood and the structure covered with an extremely delicate fine film. To give you an idea just how fine it is, Saran Wrap has a thickness of about 3/1000 of an inch, and this is much thinner than that. It's similar, in a sense, to the texture of gasoline on water.

The whole structure is braced together by thin little wires, each about .0005 of an inch in width, which is thinner even than a human hair.

So they're pretty delicate machines . . .and pretty susceptible to damage.

Patience is very important in flying and building these models, stresses Thomas who has flown the sturdier engine-propelled outdoor models for Canada in four world championship events.

'Practise is essential in even building the indoor models – they're that delicate,' he adds. 'Costs are negligible . .about one dollar for materials . . .but it takes about two weeks of spare time just putting one together . . .and that's two weeks of work and sweat.'

An extractor fan, air vent or any indoor air current can totally destroy all this effort in a matter of seconds. So the Casa Loma gym was carefully checked out before the first model was set in motion.

What's important in indoor model airplane competition is duration – how long a plane can stay aloft, circling around and around without touching the ground. The world record is 45 minutes.

The size of the area Championships are held in is obviously a crucial factor.

This year's World Championships are being held in July in a former dirigible hanger in Lakehurst, New Jersey. Four years ago, they were held in a salt mine in Roumania. The mine was three-quarters of a mile long. Championships for out-door models are being held this year in Bulgaria.

Flying model airplanes in international competition has taken Mike Thomas to countries such as Sweden, Austria, Britain and the States. The Canadian team has never carried away top honours; the closest they've come is tenth, but they're still optimistic.

The delicate nature of model airplanes, particularly the indoor variety, causes problems in transporting them to trials and competitions, both locally and overseas. Thomas will be taking along six models to the selection trials in Toronto. He has a personal collection of about 30 planes at home, both indoor and outdoor models.

The outdoor models, he explains, have small but sophisticated engines. They weigh about four-and-a-half ounces and are capable of producing 3/4 horsepower. They can do about 24,000 rpm's so they're really howling when they take off.

In competition, the engine is only allowed to run for the first 10 seconds and then must be timed to cut off. The secret of a winning model is one which can climb the fastest and glide the slowest.

Since such a plane would only remain in visible range for three or four minutes, competition is based on seven three-minute flights. The plane which stays aloft for the greatest total amount of time in those seven flights is the winner.

But thermal and wind currents can be a problem here too. Mike Thomas tells the story of how one of his outdoor models got caught in such a current and was carried away for over 50 miles. A farmer found the plane in one of his fields, read Thomas' name and address on the side and phoned him to say it was undamaged and could he come and pick it up.

A third type of model airplane falls in the radio-controlled category. Competition between these planes is concerned not with duration of flight, but with movement . . .rolls, loops and so on.

'Most people fly this class just for fun,' explains Thomas. 'It's more expensive. You're talking about maybe $500 worth of equipment in the air, which can be kind of costly if it crashes.'

MIKE THOMAS . . . *Model airplane champ, with outdoor model (top) and indoor model.*

LYNN FULLERTON, *the 5-foot-ll star player of George Brown's women's basketball team, sinks another basket. Fullerton, a first year student at Teraulay Campus, has averaged over 21 points a game. Both the male and female Huskies have clinched first place in the Southern Division of the OCAA basketball league championships. George Brown's men's team won the Southern Division with 18 straight wins and are rated by the sports world as one of the three best teams in the country, universities included. Coaches Eva Langley and Vince Drake say that both the male and female Huskies have an excellent chance in the OCAA finals. George Brown has only three teams competing on the OCAA varsity level – soccer, men's basketball and women's basketball – yet they've already carried away the OCAA championship in soccer, and stand a good chance of repeat performances in basketball.*

New summer program of fun courses

Kung-fu, weaving, magic and sailing are just a few of the courses that will be offered at George Brown this summer.

They're all part of a newly approved Summer at George Brown program, designed to encourage the Toronto community to use the College during the summer for leisure-time activities.

This is the first time the College has offered such a program, but Gordon Armstrong, Vice-President of Academics, points out, 'It's not because we haven't wanted to in the past.'

He adds that the completion of the large new air-conditioned building at 160 Kendal Avenue, Casa Loma Campus, not only provides excellent facilities, but makes it possible to offer a variety of courses in July and August.

The bulk of the courses will commence July 2. Some are for credit; some just for fun.

Other courses to be offered include Sculpting, The Fine Art of Mixing Drinks, Rapid Reading, Scuba Diving, Patio Entertainment (or All You Need To Know About Barbecuing), Batique and Furniture Antiquing.

Athletics will run its successful 'Test your physical fitness level' course, complete with individually-designed exercise programs, at the Casa Loma Campus. The course runs two days a week for six weeks.

The Department's also running a summer Baby Sitting course for young sitters, teaching them the basics of first aid, characteristics of young children, child care and child pastimes.

Most Divisions at the College will be offering courses as part of the Summer at George Brown program. More details in the next Mosaic.

PETER CARR-LOCKE

On safari

Across the Sahara to Timbuktu, along the Niger and up through Algeria, then back to Morocco and the Mediterranean . . . that's the route Peter Carr-Locke, Audio Visual Department at Kensington Campus, took last spring.

And he's got some terrific pictures to prove it.

Carr-Locke will be giving a slide presentation of his two-month trip on February 26.

He's pictured at left on a camel named Spot near the Tropic of Cancer.

Carr-Locke leaves George Brown at the end of the month to join the staff of the new Metro Zoo as supervisor of graphic production. We wish him all the best.

Placement goes to Ottawa

Placement Officers from Ontario's 22 community colleges are hosting a two-day seminar, March 19 and 20, at Ottawa's Algonquin College to acquaint the Federal Government with the potential of community college graduates.

Ontario will graduate close to 10,000 students from its community colleges this year. However, the Federal Government hired a total of only 344 community college and CEGEP's grads from all across Canada last year.

The seminar will be divided into four workshops – Business, Community Services and Allied Health Sciences, Technology, and Applied Creative and Communication Arts.

Chairing the Community Service and Allied Health Sciences workshop will be George Brown's Placement Officer, Wayne Gartley. Also representing the College will be panelists Joyce Cornish-Bowden, Chairwoman of Applied Arts, explaining Community Service programs, and David Harrington, a graduate from George Brown's Child Care Worker Program.

An estimated 500 representatives from various branches of the Federal Government and the community colleges are expected to attend.

Mike Briscoe, George Brown's Special Projects Officer, is chief designer and coordinator for all display areas at CAATORAMA. He also designed an Information Kit for distribution to the delegates.

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